



The Mercury.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1858, and is now in its 60th year.

Local Matters.

Reception to Grand Officers

Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, tendered a reception to the Grand Matron of Rhode Island, Mrs. Mary E. Hall, and the Grand Patron, Mr. Alvah H. Sanborn, in Masonic Hall on Thursday evening.

Governor Beekman to inspect forts

Governor Beekman is to make an inspection of Narragansett Bay forts today. He is to start for Fort Adams at 8 o'clock this morning.

Superior Court.

In the Superior Court on Monday, the Block Island case of Frank Littlefield vs. Alton H. Mott administrator was not ready because of the absence of William R. Champlin, counsel for the defendant.

The Drouth in Newport

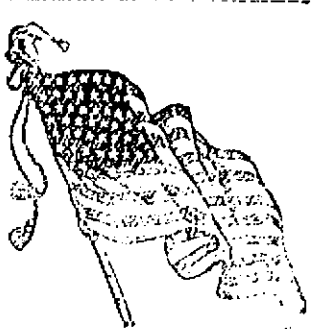
Newport is now bone dry, and it will so continue during the period of the war at least. Secretary Daniels order went into effect last Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Representative Council.

In spite of the general expectation that the meeting of the Representative Council on Wednesday evening would develop into a stormy session, it proved to be one of the quietest on record.

MIDDLETOWN.

Court of Probate.—At the regular session of the Court of Probate held on Monday, March 18, the following estates were passed upon: Estate of Joseph S. Anthony, an inventory presented by Thomas J. Sweet, Administrator, was allowed and ordered recorded.



A large portion of the congregation. This plan will also help to conserve the supply of coal at the chapel. The address of the rector, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, in the morning, was an introduction to the series of confirmation talks begun that afternoon which will be continued through April.

Long Live The King

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Copyright, 1917, by the Rinehart Company. All rights reserved.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The crown prince of Livonia, Ferdinand, who is ten years old, taken by his aunt to the opera, dies of the singing and slips away to the park and there makes the acquaintance of Bobby Thorpe, a little American boy.

CHAPTER II.—Returning to the palace at night the crown prince finds everything in an uproar as a result of the search for him. The chamberlain, Herrmann, the old king, the boy's grandfather, who is very ill, the need for better protection of the crown prince and suggests that the friendship of the neighboring king of Karnia be cemented by giving the Princess Hedwig in marriage to him. The old king finally agrees.

CHAPTER III.—Hedwig herself, who loves Nikky Larisch, Otto's old camp, and Larisch are upset by the king's decision.

CHAPTER IV.—Countess Loschek, lady in waiting to Annunciate, in love with Karl of Karnia, is jealous of Hedwig. She plots to start a revolt in Livonia by sending a code letter to Karl, telling him of conditions in the country. Peter Niburg, who was to deliver the message, is betrayed by a fellow clerk, Herman Spler.

CHAPTER V.—Niburg is robbed of the message, and a dummy letter substituted. Captain Larisch, unaware of the substitution, holds up Karl's chauffeur and secures the envelope.

CHAPTER VI.—Black Humbert, prominent among the Terrorists, decodes Countess Loschek's message with the aid of a student named Haeckel, a police spy, whom the Terrorists are holding prisoner.

CHAPTER VII.—Captain Larisch impersonates Karl's chauffeur and exchanges the sheet within the letter for some cigarette papers. On delivering the note to Karl, Larisch is made prisoner when the description is discovered. He is taken to the marriage for which he was intended, Mettlich, chancellor of Livonia, concludes the arrangements for the marriage and leaves for Wedding, King Karl's hunting lodge.

CHAPTER VIII.—On the way to Wedding, Chancellor Mettlich's party finds Karl's chauffeur, who has been changed into a man in a military uniform. They release him and proceed with him to the king's hunting lodge. The chauffeur escapes. Mettlich and King Karl reach a satisfactory arrangement as to the marriage, and Karl releases Larisch, after telling him of the coming wedding.

CHAPTER IX.—On Adelbert, crippled veteran, long an attendant at the opera house, loses his position and becomes embittered against the king and the chancellor.

CHAPTER X.—Countess Loschek finds her room in the palace searched and incriminating documents stolen. She also finds a summons before the Committee of Ten, revolutionary tribunal. She goes, and is ordered to assist in the kidnapping of the crown prince, under threat of having her duplicity revealed to Chancellor Mettlich. She is given a week to consider.

CHAPTER XI.—Hedwig, in desperation at the thought of the marriage with Karl, urges Larisch to elope with her. He points out the impossibility of the scheme and leaves Hedwig in despair.

CHAPTER XII.—Mettlich, knowing of the attachment between Hedwig and Captain Larisch, points out to the latter the impossibility of his marrying the princess and secures from him a promise never to desert the crown prince.

CHAPTER XIII.—The American boy, Bobby Thorpe, finds the secret passage-way from the palace, by which the court plans to escape if the Terrorists make light necessary, and takes old Adelbert, now a revolutionist, into the secret.

CHAPTER XIV.—Adelbert informs the Committee of Ten of the finding of the secret passage. The Terrorists fix the carnival as the time for kidnapping the crown prince.

When she had placed the scheme before the committee of ten, had seen the eagerness with which they grasped it—"in this way," she had said, in her scornful, inclusive tones, "the crown of the boy is not on you, but on them. Even those who have no sympathy with your movement will burn at such a rumor. The better the citizen, the more a lover of home and order, the more outraged he will be. Every man in the city with a child of his own will rise against the palace."

"Madame," the leader had said, "you should be of the committee."

But she had ignored the speech contemptuously, and gone on to other things.

Now everything was arranged. Black Humbert had put his niece to work on a carnival dress for a small boy, and had stayed her curiosity by a hint that it was for the American lad.

"They are comfortable tenants," he had said. "Not lavish, perhaps, as rich Americans should be, but orderly, and pleasant. The boy has good manners. It would be well to please him."

So the niece, sewing in the back room, watched Bobby in and out, with pleasant mysticism in her eyes.

Now and then, in the evenings, when the Americans were away, and Bobby was snug in bed, with Tucker on the tiny feather comfort at his feet, the Fraulein would come downstairs and sit in Black Humbert's room. At such times the niece would be sent on an errand, and the two would talk. The niece, who, although she had no lover, was on the lookout for love, suspected a romance of the middle-aged, and smiled in the half darkness of the street: smiled with a touch of malice, as one who has pierced the armor of the fortress, and knows its weakness.

But it was not love that Humbert and the Fraulein talked.

Herman Spler was busy in those days and making plans. Thus, day by day, he dined in the restaurant where the little Marie, now weary of her husband, sat in idle intervals behind the cashier's desk, and watched the grass in the place emerge from its winter hiding place. When she turned her eyes to the room, from which she encountered those of Herman Spler, pale yet burning, fixed on her. And at last, one day when her husband lay lame with scurvy, she left the desk and passed by Herman's table.

"You come to quietly now," she observed. "It is that you like us here, or that you have risen in the shop?"

"I have left the shop," said Herman,

starting at her. Fresh, in a moderate amount, suited her well. He liked plump women. They were, if you please, an armful. "And I come to see you."

"Left the shop?" Marie exclaimed. "And Peter Niburg—he has left also? I never see him."

"No," said Herman noncommittally. "He is ill, perhaps?"

"He is dead," said Herman, devouring her with his eyes.

"Dead!" She put a hand to her plump side.

"Aye. Shot as a spy." He took another piece of the excellent pigeon pie. Marie, meantime, lost all her looks, grew pasty white.

"Of the—the terrorists?" she demanded, in a whisper.

"Terrorists! No. Of Karnia. He was no patriot."

So the little Marie went back to her desk, and to her staring out over the place in intervals of business. And what she thought of no one can know. But that night, and thereafter, she was very tender to her spouse, and put cloths soaked in hot turpentine water on his aching thigh.

On the surface things went on as usual at the palace. Karl's visit had been but for a day or two. He had met the council in session, and had had, because of their growing alarm, rather his own way with them.

But although he had pointed to the king's condition and theirs—as an argument for immediate marriage—he failed. The thing would be done, but properly and in good time. Karl left them in a bad temper, well concealed, and had the pleasure of being hissed through the streets.

But he comforted himself with the thought of Hedwig. He had taken her in his arms before he left, and she had made no resistance. She had even, in view of all that was at stake, made a desperate effort to return his kiss, and found herself trembling afterward.

In two weeks he was to return to her, and he whispered that to her.

On the day after the dinner party Otto went to a hospital with Miss Braithwaite. It was the custom of the palace to send the flowers from its spectacular functions to the hospitals, and the crown prince delighted in these errands.

So they went, escorted by the functionaries of the hospital, past the military wards, where soldiers in shabby uniforms sat on benches in the spring sunshine, to the general wards beyond.

The crown prince was almost hidden behind the armful he carried. Miss Braithwaite had all she could hold. A malcontent patient, in slippers many sizes too large for him, wheeled the remainder in a barrow, and almost upset the barrow in his excitement.

Through long, corridors into wards fresh scrubbed against his arrival, with white counterpanes exactly square, and patients forbidden to move and disturb the geometrical exactness of the beds, went Prince Ferdinand William Otto. At each bed he stopped, selected a flower, and held it out. Some there were who reached out, and took it with a smile. Others lay still, and saw neither boy nor blossom.

"They sleep, highness," the nurse would say.

"But their eyes are open."

"They are very weary, and resting."

In such cases he placed the flower on the pillow, and went on.

One such, however, lying with vacant eyes fixed on the ceiling, turned and glanced at the boy, and into his empty gaze crept a faint intelligence. It was not much. He seemed to question with his eyes. That was all. As the little procession moved on, however, he raised himself on his elbow.

"Who was that?"

The ward, which might have been interested, was busy keeping its covers straight and in following the progress of the party. For the man had not spoken before.

"The crown prince."

The sick man lay back and closed his eyes. Soon he slept. His comrades in the next bed beckoned to a sister.

"He has spoken," he said. "Either he recovers, or—he dies."

But Haeckel did not die. He lived to do his part in the coming crisis, to prove that even the great hands of Black Humbert on his throat were not so strong as his own young spirit; lived, indeed, to confront the terrorist as one risen from the dead. But that day he lay and slept, by curious irony the flower from Karl's banquet in a cup of water beside him.

On the day before the carnival, Hedwig had a visitor, none other than the Countess Loschek. Hedwig, all her color gone now, her high spirit crushed, her heart torn into fragments and neatly distributed between Nikky, who had most of it, the crown prince, and the old king. Hedwig, having given her permission to come, greeted her politely but without enthusiasm.

"Highness!" said the countess surveying her, "may I speak to you frankly?"

"Please do," Hedwig replied.

"Everybody does, anyhow. Especially when it is something disagreeable."

Olga Loschek watched her warily. She knew the family as only the outsider could know it; knew that Hedwig, who would have disclaimed the fact, was like her mother in some things, notably in a disposition to be mild until a certain moment, submis-

sive, even acquiescent, and then suddenly to become, as it were, a royalty and grow cold, haughty. But if Hedwig was driven in those days, so was the countess, desperate and driven to desperate methods.

"I am presuming, highness, on your mother's kindness to me, and your own."

"Well, go on," said Hedwig resignedly. But the next words brought her up to her chair.

"Are you going to allow your life to be ruined?" was what the countess said.

Careful! Hedwig had thrown up her head and looked at her with hostile eyes. But the next moment she had forgotten she was a princess, and the granddaughter to the king, and remembered only that she was a woman, and terror-stricken. She flung out her arms, and then buried her face in them.

"How can I help it?" she said.

"How can you do it?" Olga Loschek countered. "After all, it is you who must do this thing. No one else. It is you they are offering on the altar of their ambition."

"Ambition?"

"Ambition. What else is it? Surely you do not believe these tales they tell—old wives' tales of plot and counterplot!"

"But the chancellor—"

"Certainly the chancellor!" mocked Olga Loschek. "Highness, for years he has had a dream. A great dream. To fulfill his dream to bring prosperity and greatness to the country, and naturally, to him who plans it, there is a price to pay. He would have you pay it."

Hedwig raised her face and searched the other woman's eyes.

"That is all, then?" she said. "All this other, this fright, this talk of treason and danger, that is not true?"

"Not so true as he would have you believe," replied Olga Loschek steadily. "There are malcontents everywhere, in every land. It is all ambition, one dream or another."

"But my grandfather—"

"An old man, in the hands of his ministers!"

Hedwig rose and paced the floor, her fingers twisting nervously. "But it is

CHAPTER XVI.

Nikky and Hedwig.

Nikky had gone back to his lodging, where his servant was packing his things. For Nikky was now of his majesty's household, and must exchange his shabby old rooms for the cold magnificence of the palace.

He was very downhearted. To the crown prince, each day, he gave the best that was in him, played and rode, invented delightful nonsense to bring the boy's quick laughter, carried pocketfuls of bones, to the secret revolt of his soldierly soul, was boyish and tender, frivolous or thoughtful, as the occasion seemed to warrant.

And always he was watchful, his revolver always ready and in touch, his eyes keen, his body, even when it seemed most relaxed, always tense to spring. For Nikky knew the temper of the people, knew it as did Mettliche gossipping in the market, and even better; knew that a crisis was approaching, and that on this small boy in his charge hung that crisis.

So Nikky trusted to his own right arm and in nothing else. The very size of the palace, its unused rooms, its long and rambling corridors, its rambling wings and ancient turrets, was against its safety.

Since the demonstration against Karl, the riding school hour had been given up. There were no drives in the park. The illness of the king furnished sufficient excuse, but the truth was that the royal family was practically besieged, by it knew not what.

Nikky, summoned to the chancellor's house that morning, had been told the facts, and had stood, rather still and tense, while Mettliche recounted them.

"Our very precautions are our danger," said the chancellor. "And the king—"

"He stopped and sat, tapping his fingers on the arm of his chair."

"And the king, sir?"

"Almost at the end. A day or two."

Karl, with Hedwig in his thoughts, had returned to mobilize his army not far from the border for the spring maneuvers, and at a meeting of the king's council the matter of a mobilization in Livonia was seriously considered.

Fat Friese favored it, and made an impassioned speech, with sweat thick on his heavy face.

"I am not cowardly," he finished. "I fear nothing for myself or for those belonging to me. But the duty of this council is to preserve the throne for the crown prince, at any cost. And if we cannot trust the army, in what can we trust?"

"In God," said the chancellor grimly.

In the end nothing was done. Mobilization might precipitate the crisis and there was always the fear that the army, in parts, was itself disloyal.

The king, meanwhile, lay dying. Doctor Weideman in constant attendance, other physicians coming and going. His apartments were silent. Rugs covered the corridors, that no footfall disturb his quiet hours. The nursing sisters attended him, one by his bedside, one always on her knees at the pillow in the small room beyond. He wanted little now and then a sip of water, the cooled juice of fruit. Injections of stimulants, given by Doctor Weideman himself, had scarred his old arms with purplish marks, and were absorbed more and more slowly as the hours went on.

He rarely slept, but lay inert and unhappy. Annunciate came, and was at last stricken by conscience to a prayer at his bedside. On one of her last visits that was. She got up to find his eyes fixed on her.

"Father, can you hear me?"

"Yes."

"I—I have been a bad daughter to

bling, and it annoyed her.

"I should go away, now, with the person I cared about."

"Where would you go?"

"The world is wide, highness."

"Not wide enough to hide in, I am afraid."

"For myself," said the countess, "the problem would not be difficult. I should go to my place in the mountains. An old priest, who knows me well, would perform the marriage. After that they might find me if they liked. It would be too late."

"This priest—he might be difficult."

"Not to a young couple, come to him, perhaps, in peasant costume. They are glad to marry, these fathers. There is much irregularity. I fancy," she added, still with her carefully detached manner, "that a marriage could be easily arranged."

But, before long, she had dropped her pretense of aloofness, and was taking the lead. Hedwig, weary with the struggle, and now trembling with nervousness, put herself in her hands, listening while she planned, agreed eagerly to everything. Something of grim amusement came into Olga Loschek's face after a time. By doing this thing she would lose everything. It would be impossible to conceal her complicity. No one, knowing Hedwig, would for a moment imagine the plan hers. Or Nikky's, either, for that matter.

She, then, would lose everything, even Karl, who was already lost to her. But—and her face grew set and her eyes hard—she would let those plotters in their grisly outcombs do their own filthy work. Her hands would be clean of that. Hence her amusement that at this late day she, Olga Loschek, should be saving her own soul.

So it was arranged, to the last detail. For it must be done at once. Hedwig, a trifle terrified, would have postponed it a day or so, but the countess was insistent. Only she knew how the very hours counted, had them numbered, indeed, and watched them flying by with a sinking heart.

If she gave a fleeting thought to the palace, to the crown prince and his impending fate, she dismissed it quickly. She had no affection for Annunciate, and as to the boy, let them look out for him. Let Mettliche guard his treasure, or lose it to his peril. The passage under the gate was not of her discovery or informing.

CHAPTER XVI.

Nikky and Hedwig.

Nikky had gone back to his lodging, where his servant was packing his things. For Nikky was now of his majesty's household, and must exchange his shabby old rooms for the cold magnificence of the palace.

He was very downhearted. To the crown prince, each day, he gave the best that was in him, played and rode, invented delightful nonsense to bring the boy's quick laughter, carried pocketfuls of bones, to the secret revolt of his soldierly soul, was boyish and tender, frivolous or thoughtful, as the occasion seemed to warrant.

And always he was watchful, his revolver always ready and in touch, his eyes keen, his body, even when it seemed most relaxed, always tense to spring. For Nikky knew the temper of the people, knew it as did Mettliche gossipping in the market, and even better; knew that a crisis was approaching, and that on this small boy in his charge hung that crisis.

So Nikky trusted to his own right arm and in nothing else. The very size of the palace, its unused rooms, its long and rambling corridors, its rambling wings and ancient turrets, was against its safety.

Since the demonstration against Karl, the riding school hour had been given up. There were no drives in the park. The illness of the king furnished sufficient excuse, but the truth was that the royal family was practically besieged, by it knew not what.

Nikky, summoned to the chancellor's house that morning, had been told the facts, and had stood, rather still and tense, while Mettliche recounted them.

"Our very precautions are our danger," said the chancellor. "And the king—"

"He stopped and sat, tapping his fingers on the arm of his chair."

"And the king, sir?"

"Almost at the end. A day or two."

Karl, with Hedwig in his thoughts, had returned to mobilize his army not far from the border for the spring maneuvers, and at a meeting of the king's council the matter of a mobilization in Livonia was seriously considered.

Fat Friese favored it, and made an impassioned speech, with sweat thick on his heavy face.

"I am not cowardly," he finished. "I fear nothing for myself or for those belonging to me. But the duty of this council is to preserve the throne for the crown prince, at any cost. And if we cannot trust the army, in what can we trust?"

"In God," said the chancellor grimly.

In the end nothing was done. Mobilization might precipitate the crisis and there was always the fear that the army, in parts, was itself disloyal.

The king, meanwhile, lay dying. Doctor Weideman in constant attendance, other physicians coming and going. His apartments were silent. Rugs covered the corridors, that no footfall disturb his quiet hours. The nursing sisters attended him, one by his bedside, one always on her knees at the pillow in the small room beyond. He wanted little now and then a sip of water, the cooled juice of fruit. Injections of stimulants, given by Doctor Weideman himself, had scarred his old arms with purplish marks, and were absorbed more and more slowly as the hours went on.

He rarely slept, but lay inert and unhappy. Annunciate came, and was at last stricken by conscience to a prayer at his bedside. On one of her last visits that was. She got up to find his eyes fixed on her.

"Father, can you hear me?"

"Yes."

"I—I have been a bad daughter to

ing to look at her, but with his eyes fixed on the irregular sky-line of the city roofs, he told her many things, of his promise to the king, of the danger, imminent now and very real, of his word of honor not to make love to her, which he had broken.

Hedwig listened, growing cold and still, and drawing away a little. She looked, even averted, as he pleaded

ing to look at her, but with his eyes fixed on the irregular sky-line of the city roofs, he told her many things, of his promise to the king, of the danger, imminent now and very real, of his word of honor not to make love to her, which he had broken.

Hedwig listened, growing cold and still, and drawing away a little. She looked, even averted, as he pleaded

ing to look at her, but with his eyes fixed on the irregular sky-line of the city roofs, he told her many things, of his promise to the king, of the danger, imminent now and very real, of his word of honor not to make love to her, which he had broken.

Hedwig listened, growing cold and still, and drawing away a little. She looked, even averted, as he pleaded

ing to look at her, but with his eyes fixed on the irregular sky-line of the city roofs, he told her many things, of his promise to the king, of the danger, imminent now and very real, of his word of honor not to make love to her, which he had broken.

Hedwig listened, growing cold and still, and drawing away a little. She looked, even averted, as he pleaded

ing to look at her, but with his eyes fixed on the irregular sky-line of the city roofs, he told her many things, of his promise to the king, of the danger, imminent now and very real, of his word of honor not to make love to her, which he had broken.



"In What Can We Trust?"

you. I am sorry. It is late now to tell you, but I am sorry. Can I do anything?"

"Otto," he said, with difficulty.

"You want to see him?"

"No."

She knew what he meant by that. He would have the boy remember him as he had seen him last.

"You are anxious about him?"

"Very anxious."

"Listen, father," she said, stooping over him. "I have been hard and cold. Perhaps you will grant that I have had two reasons for it. But I am going to do better. I will take care of him and I will do all I can to make him happy. I promise."

Perhaps it was relief. Perhaps even then the thought of Annunciate's tardy and certain-to-be bungling efforts to make Ferdinand William Otto happy amused him. He smiled faintly.

Nikky received a note from Hedwig late that afternoon. It was very brief:

Tonight at nine o'clock I shall go to the roof beyond Hubert's old room for air. HEDWIG.

Nikky, who in all his incognito young life had never thought of the roof of the palace, save as a necessary shelter from the weather, a thing of tiles and gutters, vastly large, looked rather astounded.

"The roof?" he said, surveying the note. And fell to thinking, such a mixture of rapture and despair as only twenty-three, and hopeless, can know.

Somewhat or other he got through the intervening hours, and before nine he was on his way. He had the run of the palace, of course. No one noticed him as he made his way toward the empty suite which so recently had housed his royal visitor.

Hedwig, in a soft white wrap over her dinner dress, was at the balustrade. A very dignified fairy, although her heart thumped disgracefully.

Whatever Nikky had intended—of obeying his promise to the letter, of putting his country before love, and love out of his life—faded him instantly. The Nikky, ardent-eyed and tender-armed, who crossed the roof and took her almost fiercely in his arms, was all lover—and twenty-three.

"Sweetheart!" he said. "Sweetest heart!"

When, having kissed her, he drew back a trifle for the sheer joy of again catching her to him, it was Hedwig who held out her arms to him.

"I couldn't bear it," she said simply.

"I love you. I had to see you again. Just once."

If he had not entirely lost his head before, he lost it then. He stopped thinking, was content for a time that her arms were about his neck, and his arms about her, holding her close.

"Never let me go, Nikky," she whispered. "Hold me, always."

"Always!" said Nikky, valiantly and absurdly.

"Like this?"

"Like this," said Nikky, who was, like most lovers, not particularly original. He lightened his strong arms about her.

Then, because she dared not give him time to think, she made her plea—rapid, girlish, rather incoherent, but understandable enough. They would go away together and be married. She had it all planned and some of it arranged. And then they would hide somewhere, and—always be together," she finished, tremulous with anxiety.

And Nikky? His pulses still beating at her nearness, his eyes on her upturned, despairing young face, turned to him for hope and comfort, what could he do? He took her in his arms again and soothed her, while she cried her heart out against his time. He said he would do anything to keep her from unhappiness, and that he would die before he let her go to Karl's arms. But if he had stopped thinking before, he was thinking hard enough then.

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION

WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail in to a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the diseased tissues of the kidneys and bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not let a faint or mild pain, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you, the longer and harder it is to drive them away.

Bottles sell in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Write for free trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, New York, N.Y.

LONG LIVE THE KING

Continued from page 2.

"I would be smushed to a jelly, like the child at the Crystal Palace."

"But now she hates me," said Nikky.

"She hates me, I saw it in her eyes this morning. Oh, Heaven!"

"We might as well play ball now,"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto turned away from the parapet with a sigh. This strange quiet that filled the palace seemed to have attacked Nikky too. Otto hated quiet.

They played ball, and the crown prince took a lesson in curves. But on his third attempt, he described such a compound curve that the ball disappeared over an adjacent part of the roof, and although Nikky did some blood-curdling climbing along gutters, it could not be found.

It was then that the Majordomo, always a marvelous figure in crimson and gold, and never seen without white gloves—the Majordomo bowed in a window, and observed that if his royal highness pleased, his royal highness' luncheon was served.

In the shrouded room inside the windows, however, his royal highness paused and looked around.

"I've been here before," he observed.

"These were my father's rooms. My mother lived here, too. When I am older, perhaps I can have them. It would be convenient on account of my practicing curves on the roof. But I should need a number of balls."

He was rather silent on his way back to the schoolroom. But once he looked up rather wisely at Nikky.

"If they were living," he said, "I am pretty sure they would take me out today."

Oiga Loschek had found the day one of terror. The failure of her plan as to Nikky and Hedwig was known to the countess the night before. Hedwig had sent for her and faced her in her boudoir, very white and calm.

"He refuses," she said. "There is nothing more to do."

"Refuses?"

"He has promised not to leave Otto."

Oiga Loschek had been incredulous, at first. It was not possible. Men in love did not do these things. It was not possible, that, after all, she had failed. When she realized it, she would have broken out in bitter protest, but Hedwig's face warned her.

"He is right, of course," Hedwig had said. "You and I were wrong, countess. There is nothing to do—or say."

And the countess had taken her defeat quietly, with burning eyes and a throat dry with excitement.

The plot was arranged, to the smallest detail. The king, living now only so long as it was deemed he should live, would, in mid-afternoon, commence to sink. The entire court would be gathered in anterooms and salons near his apartments. In his rooms the crown prince would be kept, awaiting the summons to the throne room, where, on the king's death, the regency would be declared, and the court would swear fealty to the new king, Otto the Ninth. By arrangement with the captain of the palace guard, who was one of the committee of ten, the sentries before the crown prince's door were to be of the revolutionary party. Mettlich would undoubtedly be with the king. Remained then to be reckoned with only the prince's personal servants, Miss Braithwaite, and Nikky Larisch.

Two obstacles were left for the countess to cope with, and this was her part of the work. She had already a plan for Miss Braithwaite. But Nikky Larisch?

Over that problem, during the long night hours, Oiga Loschek worked. It would be possible to overcome Nikky, of course. There would be four men, with the sentries, against him. But that would mean struggle and an alarm. It was the plan to achieve the abduction quietly, so quietly that for perhaps an hour—they hoped for an hour—there would be no alarm. Some time they must leave, enough to make the long journey through the underground passage. Otherwise the opening at the gate would be closed, and the party caught like rats in a hole.

During the early afternoon the chancellor visited the crown prince. Waiting and watching had made inroads on him, but he assumed a sort of heavy feigning for the boy's benefit.

"We must get the lad out somewhere for some air," he observed. "It is not good to keep him shut up like this." He turned to the crown prince.

"In a day or so," he said, "we shall all go to the summer palace. You would like that, eh?"

"Will my grandfather be able to go?"

The chancellor sighed. "Yes," he said. "I—he will go to the country also. He has loved it very dearly."

He left, shortly after three o'clock. And, because he was restless and uneasy, he made a round of the palace, and of the guards. Before he returned to his vigil outside the king's bedroom, he stood for a moment by a window and looked out. Evidently rumors of the king's condition had crept out, in spite of their caution. The place, kept free of murmurs by the police, was filling slowly with people; people who took up positions on benches, under the trees, and even sitting on the curb of the street. An orderly and silent crowd it seemed, of the better class. Here and there he saw the police agents in plain clothes. Impassive but watchful, on the lookout for the first cry of treason.

An hour or two, or three—three at the most—and the fate of the palace would lie in the hands of that crowd. He could not lead the boy to the balcony, and await the result.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Conjugal Felicity.

"My wife and I never argue, so we get along beautifully." "How do you manage it?" "When anything goes wrong I always figure that it was my fault and she never disagrees with me."

—Boston Transcript.

THEFT IS CHECKED

Insurance Embargoes on South American Shipments.

Pilfering Formerly Was Credited to the Canal Zone but Has Been Reduced to Minimum.

Pilfering is still a great problem in the case of merchandise shipped to ports on the west coast of South America. At several ports the extent of the evil has been greatly lessened as a result of insurance embargoes on goods destined for these ports or in response to constant complaint on the part of the consignees, according to Commerce Reports. In Mollendo pilfering, so far as Bolivian goods are concerned, has been reduced to small proportions in consequence of an agreement between the Peruvian and Bolivian governments which provides for the prompt dispatch of merchandise for Bolivian destination. Nevertheless, the problem of pilfering remains a serious one at practically every port on the west coast.

Formerly it was the fashion to say that much of the pilfering took place in the Panama Canal Zone, and there was probably some basis for the statement in the days when traffic through the canal was stopped by the slides in Gatun cut and freight was badly congested at Colon and Balboa. It is probably true, however, that even in those times much of the loss attributed to pilfering was due to unusual handling or exposure. Since traffic through the canal has been resumed on a normal basis the loss from pilfering in the Canal Zone has been reduced to an almost negligible point.

Goods transhipped to Colon and Balboa are stored in pier sheds immediately upon discharge. The sheds are large, well built, fireproof, and can be easily guarded and protected. Both in the discharge from ship to pier and in the reloading from pier to ship the Panama Railroad company exercises strict supervision over all operations, since it has charge of all port facilities and does most of the stevedoring. To protect itself against claims for loss the railroad company long since instituted an elaborate checking system. Checkers not only take account of the number and weight of cases and packages loaded or unloaded on the piers but also note the condition of the containers as they pass over the piers and put aside for careful inspection cases that appear to be underweight or to have been tampered with. In many instances pilfering can be detected by a difference in the recorded weight and the weight on arrival in Panama, though pilferers are clever enough, as a rule, to substitute articles of the same weight for those they have abstracted.

Moreover, a number of watchmen and detectives are employed by the Panama Railroad company. Some of the detectives work as dock laborers. The watchmen cannot be in all parts of the pier sheds, and in a far corner of a shed or a hold the stevedores may handle a case with such roughness as to cause it to break open, enabling its contents to be easily carried off. Detectives can exert an effective restraining influence in such cases.

It is clear, then, that the precautions against pilfering in the Panama Canal Zone are extensive and effective and that the source of the pilfering must be sought for elsewhere.

Salaries Are Increased.

Owing to the great advance in the cost of living, the local government has increased the salaries of all its employees who were paid under 1,800 escudos (\$1,845) per annum. The increases in some cases have amounted to 45 per cent, writes Consul John F. Jewell, Laureano Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

The resultant excess of expenditure over the budget estimate for salaries is in round figures \$313,200. As the budget could not bear any additional expenditure without a deficit that would embarrass at present and in future hinder the development and the progress of the province of Mozambique, to meet this new expense item the government has increased the fees for licenses for bars, canteens, kiosks, etc., and the telephone rates, and the export tax on sugar and has established a "military" tax. Increased revenue is expected from these measures as follows: Export tax on sugar, \$216,000; telephone and telephone rates, \$27,000; other taxes and fees, \$10,600.

Bermuda Potato Crop.

It is estimated that the triumph or fall crop of potatoes which will be reaped in Bermuda will be \$2,500 bushels, according to Vice Consul Stillman W. Ellis, Hamilton. This is less by 8,000 bushels than the fall crop of 1916, in spite of the fact that more acreage was planted to potatoes the past year. The reason given for this by the director of agriculture is that "the earlier plantings have been affected by unfavorable seasons and will not produce a normal crop. The fields planted later give promise of good yields."

Are You a Dangler?

A dangler is one who dangles, that is one who awaits the decisions of other people instead of choosing his own course and making circumstances conform to it. The dangler may be found any day in the open market, complaining because nobody hires him, or, as the case may be, Our most celebrated and successful laborers asked no odds of anybody. They simply went to work, somewhere, anywhere that offered opportunity, and then they helped to build up the community that supported them and so became in time "grand old men," who to undiscerning minds seemed to have been wonderfully favored by fortune. They did not dangle, but because the strong supports upon which folk of a weaker sort leaned, and not in vain, that virtue would come out of them.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of.

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Burroughs Statement Machine



The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Bal.," makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the visible printing style of machine—or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and sends them out on time.

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on all your figure work—making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Manager.

17 North Hope St., Providence, R. I.

The Big Mistake.

The only big mistake the Lord ever made, writes Aunt Mandy in the Paris Mercury, was in leavin' so many places to put things. I've been lyin' to the major ever Saturday night for fifty years about his red flannel underwear an' he always catches me in it. No woman kin keep her religion an' have the job uv puttin' a man's things away once a week for that long. It 'ud make a liar out uv the best woman that ever lived, an' it makes me ashamed ever time I think uv how the major has kept his confidence in me. —Kansas City Star.

Habitual Tendency.

"This show was written for the tired business man," remarked the manager. "The production cost a fortune."

"That's the one thing," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "that bothered me. I'm a tired business man myself, and I got so busy figuring how you are going to pay interest on your investment that I couldn't keep my mind on the performance."

Sought Information.

It was at a Shakespeare club in a small country town. The president of the club, a young lawyer, was giving his views on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and closed his argument thus: "I feel sure Shakespeare wrote the plays, because he was a lawyer. No common man could have written them." A timid little woman, catching his eyes, inquired anxiously, "Are there then no uncommon men but lawyers?"—Judge.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

AGENT FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer an entire line of

Fall and Winter Wear,

comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 4 percent less than our regular prices. The

we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

NEW HOME

"I'll get it for my wife"

NO OTHER LIKE IT. NO OTHER AS GOOD.

Purchase the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life-long friend for your wife. The machine of

reality, expense by superior workmanship and best quality of materials. It is the only machine

known to have given "NEW HOME".

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

Known the world over for its quality.

See it at the

THE NEW HOME

DEALER WANTED

Established by Franklin in 1759

The Mercury.

Newport, N. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 131
Home Telephone 1019

Saturday, March 23, 1918



President Wilson has taken the Dutch ships in American harbors. There were 77 of them. These vessels are hereafter to be food carriers for the Allies.

The New York General Assembly has killed the prohibition ratification bill for this session by an overwhelming vote. Evidently New Yorkers are a thirsty crowd.

Six states have ratified the prohibition constitutional amendment. It requires favorable action of thirty more before prohibition can become nationwide.

The German attack upon the line held by the Americans at Toul was "re-hearsed" four times, the dispatches say. Evidently, though, the Yankees had the cue from the moment the Hun appeared on the scene.

As the conventions for nominations of State and United States officers will have to be held this year the latter part of August or very early in September, the political powers in both parties are beginning to look around for candidates. All signs point to some hot contests in conventions and hotter still at the polls in November.

The Naval budget reported to Congress carries appropriations of nearly one and a half billions of dollars, the largest ever known in the history of the country. But a small portion comes to this vicinity, and probably less would come if Secretary Daniels could have his way untrammelled.

The Boston American has the R. I. State Senators hiding in the bushes, sleeping in woodsheds and bath tubs as a result of their voting to indefinitely postpone the Federal prohibition amendment after telling their wives they would vote for prohibition. That makes a nice story but like most of the American's stuff it has no connection with the truth.

There is no need to be surprised at the failure of price-fixing to bring the results predicted by its advocates. More than 1600 years ago a Roman emperor tried price fixing and it was recorded by an historian of the time that "the scarcity grew much worse, until, after the death of many persons, the law was repealed." We have not yet reached the repeating stage in our own experiments with price fixing.

The daylight saving measure has been passed by both houses of Congress and been signed by the President and is therefore now the law of the land. By this measure all the clocks of the country are to be put ahead one hour at 2 a. m. on Sunday, March 31, and put back one hour on Sunday, October 27. Please bear this in mind and before you go to bed on Saturday, March 30, put your clocks and watches along an hour. Then get up Sunday morning by the new time and see how much more daylight you will have while out of bed.

All the men from Rhode Island in the service of the nation wherever they may be will be entitled to vote next fall for United States Senator, member of Congress, Governor and other state officers. The great task is going to be to locate them all and get ballots into their hands in season for them to act. It will be a long time after the election is held on the first Tuesday of next November before the result of this voting can be known. The party conventions will have to be held at least sixty days before the date of election in order that the ballots may be put into the hands of the men. It will probably take sixty days more before the returns can reach Rhode Island. This whole matter is putting a vast amount of work on the Secretary of State.

General Assembly

Next Tuesday will be the 48th day of the present session and under the rules the last for the introduction of new business. With the approach of the end of the session there is considerable activity all over the State House, and it is apparent that an attempt will be made to finish up about on time.

The annual appropriation bill was introduced into the House this week, referred to the finance committee and reported back immediately. The bill was made a special order for next Tuesday with the exception of the disputed items, but as a minority member filed an exception to all the items the bill will have to go over to the next day.

The Senate has under consideration an amendment to the rules prohibiting debate on a motion to discharge a committee from further consideration of any bill, but on a technicality the matter was obliged to go over until next week.

Recreation for Yanks Abroad

Washington, Mar. 19.—(Special Correspondence of the Mercury)—While a member of the Congressional party that visited the war zone in France last fall Representative Charles B. Miller of Minnesota made some observations that are likely to be the basis of legislation that will do much to maintain the esprit de corps of the American armies.

Mr. Miller in his investigations discovered that the British and French have inaugurated a system of leave for their troops by which the men get a chance to leave the trenches at short intervals for relaxation and recuperation from the terrible nervous strain at the front. He states that 10,000 British soldiers cross the Channel every day for a ten-days' leave in England, where they get a taste of quiet home life, and a complete relief from the sense of danger that is always with them at the fighting front. French soldiers are sent to the southern part of France, where entertainment is provided for them, and everything possible is done to relieve their minds from the awful strain under which they have been laboring. It was impressed upon Mr. Miller that if these periods of relaxation should be denied, the morale of the allied armies would decline enormously.

It takes only a few days for the British or French soldier to get to his home from the trenches, but it would be quite impracticable to transport the American boys across the ocean for a few days' rest. That being the case Mr. Miller busied himself to find some means for providing similar relaxation for our men. In talking with some French officers he learned that the famous recreational centers in the southeastern part of France on the Mediterranean, popularly known as the Riviera, have been practically deserted as a result of the war, and the large hotels of that section are closed. Upon inquiry Mr. Miller found that these hotels could be re-opened and operated at not to exceed \$1.50 per day per occupant. He believes that these establishments could be acquired easily by the United States, either by purchase or rent, a 25-mile zone created around the area to keep out all undesirable, and the region made a second Atlantic City. Amusements of all kinds, athletic facilities and other diversions that the boys desire and need could be provided at comparatively slight expense.

Upon Mr. Miller's return to his Congressional duties at Washington, he set about drafting a bill that would give practical expression to his idea. That measure has been completed and introduced in the House of Representatives, and is entitled "A bill to establish an American recreation camp for commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors on duty overseas."

In his bill Mr. Miller proposed an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to be expended for the rent, purchase or construction of houses, hotels, etc., for the acquisition of athletic equipment of all kinds, and for the employment of instructors and other assistants. The Secretary of War is given power to accept the services of civilians who wish to give their time to the work, to receive contributions for the purpose, and to assign officers and soldiers to duty at the recreational camp. Red Cross nurses and Medical Corps nurses are to be allowed to share in the benefits of the project.

In the introduction of his bill Congressman Miller has taken the initial step in a movement that is sure to meet a ready response in the hearts of all patriotic Americans, especially those whose boys are at the front. The support of the measure by many members of both parties has been promised already, and when the people of the country have been made familiar with its provisions, and have had an opportunity to communicate with their Congressmen, it is confidently predicted that the bill will receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

Efficiency in the Public Schools

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, March 20, 1918.

Dear Sir:—The cost of living has increased nearly 50 per cent. since 1913 and approximately one-third since 1916. Since 1913 wholesale prices have increased as follows: food, 25 per cent; clothing, 106 per cent; fuel 53 per cent; drugs, 130 per cent; home furnishing goods, 75 per cent.

If the war continues it may be expected that the cost of living will be higher next year and higher still the next. Prices for both skilled and unskilled labor have also increased, and large numbers of the better teachers of our public schools in many cities and states have already resigned to enter other occupations at salaries or wages amounting to from 50 to 200 per cent. more than they were paid as teachers.

As a result, standards of efficiency in the schools are being lowered at a time when it is more important than ever before that they should not only be lowered but should, on the contrary, be raised as rapidly as possible. Conditions which will follow the war will demand a higher standard of general intelligence, industrial efficiency, and civic knowledge and virtue than we have yet attained; and this can be had only through better education.

The country as a whole is interested in this matter no less than the States and local communities. The safety of the Nation and the welfare of the people are involved. I am therefore taking the liberty to write to you at this time urging that you will give this matter the most careful consideration now and that you will take such steps as may be necessary to maintain the schools under your control at their full efficiency, and to improve and re-adjust their work to meet the new and larger demands made upon them. To do this it will no doubt be necessary to increase the salaries of teachers in proportion to the increase in the cost of living and to wages paid for other kinds of work.

This will mean increase in taxes; but it should be remembered that there are now just two things of supreme importance for us as a people; to win the war for freedom and democracy and to prepare our children for life and citizenship in the new era which the war is bringing on. Let us spare no effort to accomplish both fully and well.

Yours sincerely,
P. P. CLANTON,
Commissioner.
To State, County, City Boards of Education.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

At the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Free Public Library Association the report of the treasurer was read, showing a balance of \$133.13. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John L. Borden.
Vice President—Howard S. Chase.
Treasurer—George R. Hicks.
Secretary—John M. Eldridge.
Trustee For Three Years—Mrs. John M. Eldridge.
Librarian—Miss Hattie G. Anthony.

Since January 15, the pupils of the Quaker Hill school have completed for the Red Cross Society, 27 tumbler covers, 16 surgical pillows, 4 pairs of wristers, two helmets, three face mitts, 14 scarfs, three sweaters, six face cloths, and 100 trench candles. The amount invested in stitching stamps by the school is now \$97.58.

Mr. Andrew A. Chase, who has been confined to his room by illness nearly all winter is now able to be out of doors a little while each pleasant day.

The Bay State Street Railway Company has resumed its full 40 minute time for cars running through this town between Newport and Fall River. This was done in anticipation of increased traffic.

Mr. C. Woodman Chase of rural free delivery route No. 2, has recently been placed in charge of route No. 1. Since the retirement from that service of Mr. George Taylor, great difficulty has been experienced in securing a responsible person. Mr. Chase conducts route No. 2 in the morning and route No. 1 in the afternoon.

Mrs. Samuel Spooner, with her mother, Mrs. Matilda Sherman, of the East Main road, has removed to Cranston avenue, Newport. Mrs. Spooner has leased her cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Hammett, of Newport, who have moved in this week. Mr. Hammett is an officer in the United States Navy.

The thank-offering service of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held recently with Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, with about thirty in attendance. It was opened with singing, Scripture reading and prayer, and instrumental music by Mrs. Amy Hayden. The report was read by Mrs. Emma Sherman, followed by an original poem by Miss Sarah E. Watts; and readings by Mrs. Amy Hayden, Miss Elin Sherman and Mrs. Lillie Sherman. Each thank offering was presented with a short text. Delegates were appointed to attend the twenty-second semi-annual convention. Light refreshments were served.

The Surgical Dressings Committee met with Mrs. Frederick Chase, with a large attendance and much work was accomplished. A basket luncheon was served at noon, with coffee. The meeting next week, Thursday, will be held with Mrs. William R. Clarke at the foot of Quaker Hill.

The Helping Hand Society met with Mrs. David P. Hedley to work for the sale to be held in connection with the "old folks' concert."

Mrs. Howard A. Pierce and her daughter, Muriel Childs Pierce, started Thursday for Atlanta, Ga., to join Mr. Pierce, who went two weeks ago to an aviation camp there.

Mr. Perry G. Randall is able to sit up a short time each day. Mr. Randall, who is a contractor and builder, was taken suddenly ill while at work on Mr. Alfred Hall's new house, with an acute attack of indigestion. He was taken to his home by a neighbor, where he was placed under the care of a physician. Mrs. Annie H. Carter is caring for him.

Mr. Norman Rose of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, is confined by illness to the home of his mother, Mrs. Benjamin Archibald Chase.

Mr. Rose first contracted pneumonia, and this was followed by inflammatory rheumatism. His grandmother, Mrs. Florence Blake of Providence, spent the week end with them.

Miss Grace Holman is visiting Mrs. Gladys Johnson of Swansea. Mrs. Johnson fell recently when getting off a street car, breaking her ankle.

Mr. Alton G. Grinnell of the medical corps office of the Surgeon-General, Washington, has accepted an appointment as captain in the sanitary corps, National Army, and for a time will be at the medical supply depot, Philadelphia, and later will return to Washington.

Mrs. Joanna Barker has returned home after spending three months in Wakefield with Mr. and Mrs. Everett Jones.

Mr. John T. Brownell, who is an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, is ill at the Naval Hospital, but is recovering so as to be able to be out a little.

Mr. A. E. Walcott and family, who have been occupying the cottage belonging to Mrs. F. P. Conway, moved to Newport Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Coggeshall, who have spent the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Turner in Newport, have returned to their home on Freedom street.

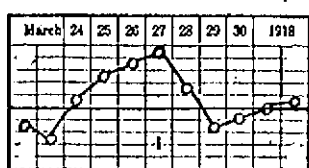
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Peckham, who were recently married, have returned from Boston and Watertown and other places, where they spent their honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham left Sunday night for their new home in Tiverton.

The Odd Fellows of Oakland lodge gave a masquerade ball at Oakland Hall on Thursday evening. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief fund. Music was furnished by Congdon's Banjo Band. Many pleasing costumes were worn and occasioned much merriment.

The old folks' concert given by the people of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Eureka Hall Tuesday evening was a great success throughout. The weather was all that could be desired. The hall was filled to its utmost. The stage was decorated in Colonial style with fireplace and appointments, an old clock on the mantle, linen wheel, spinning wheel and reel, old fashioned braided rugs on the floor, while some of the chairs were 200 years old.

The young peoples' branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met with Mrs. Marvin Briggs. Mrs. Clifton Tallman was elected delegate to the semi-annual convention in Providence. Light refreshments were served by the hostess.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Washington, D. C., March 22.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent March 24 to 28 and April 1 to 5, warm waves March 23 to 27 and 31 to April, cool waves March 26 to 30 and April 3 to 7. These will bring high temperatures. The last dates will bring most severe storms and most rains. Generally good cropweather and favorable weather for farming operations. Storms will be severe but not dangerous. Rainfall will be less than normal as a whole, with most rain in eastern and southern sections. Good time to sow oats and plant and sow other early maturing crops, east of Rockies near latitude 40.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver near April 6 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of April 7, plains sections 8, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 9, eastern sections 10, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about April 11.

This will bring higher than usual temperatures, followed by a cold wave that will carry frosts well to southward. Less than usual rains for such storms; most rain in eastern and southern sections. But cropweather will be fair and farmers generally encouraged.

The very great storms expected the first week in March broke on March 6, a few days later than expected. The solar system is a large and complicated piece of electrical machinery and it is always very difficult to make exact calculations of its workings. But we seldom miss as much as we did on the great storms of March 6.

Our cropweather forecasts are made to fit average farm lands, kept in average conditions, but farms vary greatly. The high, rolling lands and the flat, low lands are far from the average. We are receiving many letters about these matters, but replies cannot be sent out to individuals unless they send stamped and addressed envelopes.

Rainfall will be fair in eastern and southern sections and a little short elsewhere for April. Much will depend on the moisture frozen in the soil last fall to supply needed moisture for April crops, but conditions will be favorable to planting and sowing.

Mr. Ernest C. Cross and Mr. Elliott Anthony, who are at Camp Devens, spent the week end with their parents.

The German U-boats and mines sank six million tons of shipping the past year. A pretty heavy toll.

Weekly Almanac MARCH, 1918

	Sun	Moon	High	Water
	ris	sets	low	rise
24 Sat	5:41	6:01	3:37	5:02
25 Sun	5:42	6:02	4:02	5:15
26 Mon	5:43	6:03	4:26	5:28
27 Tue	5:44	6:04	4:51	5:41
28 Wed	5:45	6:05	5:16	5:54
29 Thur	5:46	6:06	5:41	6:07
30 Fri	5:47	6:07	6:06	6:20

Moon's last ap. M. Feb 5. Full moon March 7. New moon March 17. 23rd moon March 23. 29th moon March 29.

Deaths.

In this city, 17th inst., John P., son of the late James and Ellen Walsh.
In this city, 18th inst., Alice E., wife of Walter C. Woodson, in her 51st year.
In Providence, 19th inst., Harry B., son of Harry B. and Sarah J. Oxx (nee Bradley), of this city, aged 2 years.
In Johnston, 19th inst., Mary E., wife of George L. Barker, aged 60 years.
In Tiverton, 19th inst., Harriet A., widow of Alvin Hart, in her 55th year.
In Fall River, 19th inst., Joseph M. Harding in his 52d year.
In Bristol, 19th inst., Henry Rhodes Manchester, in his 72d year.
In East Providence, 19th inst., Letitia P., wife of Archer C. Anthony, in her 62d year.



WINTER SHOES

Medium and Heavy Weight Shoes in appropriate styles for men, women and children.

RUBBER Footwear

of every kind in all sizes

MEN'S HEAVY WORK SHOES

Black or Tan Grain
SPECIAL---\$4.00 a pair

HEADQUARTERS for MILITARY FOOTWEAR

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.
214 Thames Street.

Tel. 757

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding treatments, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

122 DEWEY AVENUE, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the Federal States and Notary Public. His 1st class office can handle all business in connection with homes, farms and country places.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Frederick Ayer, Boston millionaire patent medicine compounder, mill owner and financier, died at Thomaston, Ga., where he had been spending the winter. He was in his 97th year and had been in declining health for some time.

High prices have stopped the plans for restocking western Massachusetts farms with sheep. The cost of sheep in Idaho, where it was expected to obtain the animals at wholesale, has advanced to a figure that would make the venture unprofitable.

The Master Builders' Association and the Carpenters' Union of Lynn, Mass., have reached an agreement whereby the latter will receive 66 cents per hour for their labor five days each week. The union officials requested 70 cents per hour.

Gas, now selling at \$1.10 per 1000 cubic feet at Fitchburg, Mass., is soon to take a 10 per cent. increase in price, it was announced. The Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company will make formal announcement in a few days. There is considerable complaint already, as the gas is alleged to have been unsatisfactory of late.

Sec. Daniel's order prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of the Newport, (R. I.) Naval Station went into effect last Saturday with the result that 49 saloons and wholesale liquor stores in the city were forced out of business. Local and Government officials were ready to see that the regulations were strictly enforced and to prosecute any persons found violating the rule.

Boston public schools will remain open this year until July 1. Other years schools have closed on June 20. It is hoped by extending the term this year to make up for time lost during the coal shortage. Chairman Sullivan announced that already a week to ten days of lost time had been made up. It is his intention to make up for all cancelled sessions.

Vermont farmers are mobilizing for the opening of the annual maple sugar season, which is of more than usual importance in view of the nation-wide sugar shortage. Upwards of 5,000,000 maple trees tapped has been the State's average in recent years, and Pres. H. B. Chapin of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Assn., who opened the season by tapping two trees at his home in Middlesex, announced that this record probably would be exceeded this year.

The position of postmaster in Worcester, Mass., which carries a salary of \$6000 with it is to be decided by civil service examination. The position has been open for almost a year. Applicants will not be called before any board, but will be rated according to education, which will count 20 and on business training and experience, which will count 50. This is one of the first big postmaster positions that will go under civil service examination since that order went into effect.

Judge Morton of the United States District Court, has granted authority to Receiver Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad to try to force the Pullman company to carry out the terms of its contract, which would give the Boston & Maine car service for thirty-three years. The contract was made with the New Haven Company while the Boston & Maine was a part of the system. The old contract expires April 1 and is less advantageous than the terms made by the New Haven.

Citizens of German extraction met at the Boston City Club and organized as a special committee of the New England Liberty Loan committee to push actively the sale of the third Liberty Loan bonds among American citizens of German birth or descent in Massachusetts. Professor Frank Vogel, head of the department of Modern languages at Technology, was chosen chairman and Jacob Milch of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, past master of Germania Lodge of Masons, was made secretary.

A compromise has been effected between Mayor Peters and Boston real estate and business interests regarding the Mayor's proposal for a \$3 increase in the tax limit. Mayor Peters announced that in the bill now before the legislative Committee on Military Affairs he is willing to drop the provisions for a \$2 increase in the tax limit next year, and \$1 in 1920. He will retain the provision for an increase of \$3 in the rate this year. If the bill passes in its new form it will provide \$2,000,000 for general municipal expenses and \$1,500,000 for streets.

Over 100 leading Jewish citizens of Boston and Massachusetts met at the Elysium Club, Boston, and perfected plans for the State organization of the Liberty Loan Jewish committee. Under the plans adopted, every Jewish resident of Massachusetts will be visited by a worker and urged to purchase Liberty bonds. The primary purpose of the organization is to reach those Jews of foreign birth or descent, who, because of the difficulty with which they read or understand English, may not fully understand the importance of subscribing to the Liberty bonds.

Rich Anthracite Deposits.

At least twenty-one workable beds of anthracite have been identified in the state of Pennsylvania. Their maximum depth below the surface approximates 2500 feet, and they contain the best from sixty to seventy feet of coal. However, in the "southern" field 8000 of the beds are estimated to reach levels 4000 feet below the surface.

TO NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wharf daily 9:30 P. M. Fare \$3.00

THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

WAR COUNCIL TO AID ITALIANS

Session in London Found Allied Line Firm West of Suez, Envoys in U. S. Learn.

ROME SPURNS TEUTON PEACE.

Attitude of Rome Formed One of Principal Bases of Conference's Success—Discussions Have Produced Happy Results.

Washington.—Italy has spurned a new and tempting peace offer from Austria and Germany.

This fact was officially confirmed in diplomatic information reaching Washington. It formed one of the principal bases of the success of the just concluded meeting of the Inter-Allied War Council in London.

According to diplomatic advisers the result of the War Council, upon which it issued a new defiance to the central powers and a new pledge to fight to victory, may be summed up as follows:

West of Suez the allied line is firm in a political and military sense. Every possible military disposition to meet—and in some instances to more than meet—a German offensive has been efficiently made.

East of Suez the German menace is recognized as for the present remote. Though the entente statesmen are reported to have been unanimously in favor of Japanese intervention in Siberia, they are reported also as willing to await the crystallization of events in Russia and a possible change of the attitude of the United States before taking actual measures to meet the German advance with the help of Japan.

The decisions of the council with respect to Italy are reported to have produced a particularly happy result. The council in effect has recognized the vital importance of the Italian link in the allied chain which binds Germany on the west. With the full co-operation of Italy, steps have been taken to help her meet the great thrust at the Lombardy Plains, of which fresh evidences have developed in the last few days.

Allies May Begin Drive.

Washington.—Despite the fact that for a long time the Germans have been advertising their intention to begin a grand offensive on the allied fronts, it now is believed that the exact opposite is more likely and that the allies are ready for a big drive against the Huns.

Washington dispatches indicate that the supreme war council of the entente holds the upper hand and that instead of the German armies opening the offensive they soon will be on the defensive, with vast forces of men and unlimited quantities of munition smashing at their discouraged lines.

Probably realizing that their efforts to hearten the people at home are beginning to require something more substantial than words, another tack has been taken by the German leaders which either must result in an attempt to carry out seemingly vainglorious promises or result in the German population believing, as the allied leaders long have believed, that with their opponents strengthened in every department and prepared to counter any assault, the German high command is strong on holding out chimeras and weak in endeavoring to make good their boasts.

In the meanwhile all along the battle fronts in the west hostilities continue to be carried out by means of the big guns of the opposing sides and by small units of infantry in raiding operations. In none of the raids has any material gain been achieved by either side.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

A new inspired post of an impending western drive came from Berlin. The German Staff, dispatches said, has invited neutral correspondents "to witness the German offensive."

Two hundred and fifty-five flights into Germany have been made by British aviators, and only ten machines have been lost.

American artillery in the Lunenburg sector has blown up a battery of mine-throwers, one of which a few days before obtained a direct hit on a dugout in which were a number of American soldiers.

Secretary Baker witnesses airplane combat at American aviation camp in France and sees 100 machines, each driven by an American, in flight at the same time. French instructors say school is 97 per cent efficient and their services will not long be required.

Berlin claims superiority in the air, the latest official announcement saying that in February 138 airplanes and 18 balloons of the allies were bagged. The Germans concede the loss of 61 airplanes and 3 balloons. American troops are now on five fronts in France.

His Patience Exhausted.

A friend liked to tease Max. One day when he thought she had been too rough with him he jammed his hands into his overall pockets and, back away from her, asked, "What do you think I is—something to pay with or something weal?"

CHARLES F. DE WOODY

His Secret Service Activity Is Curbing Pro-German Spies.



Charles F. De Woody has been appointed division superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation of the department of justice in New York city to succeed Capt. William M. O'Leary, who has been transferred to Washington.

SEIZE GERMAN SPIES

Turkish Beauty Was in Employ of Count Bernstorff.

Baron de Beville and Count de Clairmont Also Charged With Working in Germany's Interest.

New York.—The Kaiser's master spy ring in America was shattered, government officials state, by the arrest of two fascinating and accomplished women of many names and two men known under titles.

For the moment principal interest attaches to Mme. Despina Davidovitch Storch, who had occupied expensive suites at the Marlborough and Waldorf-Astoria hotels, because of her youth, her beauty and her cleverness and because of the romantic life she has led in the intriguing capitals of the world for the last six years.

But it was intimated that the arrest of Mme. Elizabeth Charlotte Nix, at the Netherlands Hotel, would prove to be equally important. Tall, stately and even haughty, she plainly is of the aristocratic Junker class of Berlin, and the government detectives believe it will be found that she received large sums from the German government and disbursed them to the ring of spies in this country who have been compiling important military information and forwarding it, by devious and neutral routes, to Germany.

The other prisoners are Baron Henri de Beville, living at the Woodward Hotel with his father, an aged and undoubtedly patriotic French aristocrat, ignorant of the German intrigue in which his susceptible son had become enmeshed. The young baron's infatuation for the beautiful Mme. Despina, of Turkish birth but of German culture and cunning, was such that at times when they traveled together he permitted her to be known as the Baroness de Beville. That is considered of exceptional importance in view of the fact that Baron de Beville was accepted in the French embassy in Washington and was the associate and companion of many Frenchmen and Americans having close connections with the United States government.

The fourth prisoner is an astute man of possibly forty-five years old, known as the Comte Robert de Clairmont, the companion of Mme. Nix and who has traveled with her to various countries.

Mme. Despina, Mme. Nix and Baron de Beville were sent to Ellis Island on the charge of being "suspect of activities in the interest of an enemy country." The arrests were made upon Presidential warrants, and they will be deported to France by an order from the department of justice, in which there are more than vague hints of a stone wall at daybreak and a firing squad.

Miss Agnes Smedley, an American girl, and Sallendra Nath Chose, a native of Bengal, were also arrested.

"DAYLIGHT" TO FEED A MILLION.

Wilson Signs Measure Setting Clock Ahead on March 31.

Washington.—President Wilson signed the daylight saving bill.

At 2 a. m. Easter morning, March 31, all official clocks will be advanced to 3 a. m. They will remain thus until 2 a. m. Sunday, October 27.

France and England now use the daylight saving plan. It is estimated the daylight hour saved daily will let farmers raise enough additional material to feed 1,000,000 soldiers.

9 STATES FOR DRY AMENDMENT.

One-fourth of Votes Needed Has Been Cast.

Washington.—With Delaware ratifying the federal prohibition amendment the drys have won one-fourth of the total they must land to make the action of Congress effective. The nine of the needed 36 are Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas and Delaware. In addition, it is expected South Dakota, by means of a special session of legislature will fall in line.

To Be Remembered.

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality; both together make an excellent temper.—William Penn.

GERMANS RAID AMERICAN LINES

Strong Force Attacks, but Only a Few Succeed in Entering Our Positions.

TERRIFIC RAIN OF SHELLS.

Assault Aimed at Extreme Right of Our Line—Foe Active Near Lunenburg—Trying to Regain Lost Trenches by Bombardment.

With the American Army in France. —After a terrific artillery preparation large numbers of the enemy crossed No Man's Land on the extreme right of the American sector, northwest of Toul. Apparently the purpose of the raid was quickly accomplished, and only a comparatively small number entered our lines. Permission has not been given to mention the number of casualties.

This raid, like most of the others, carried out all the way from the sea to Switzerland, was designed to gather information by means of taking prisoners.

East of Lunenburg our patrols have explored part of the German trench which our artillery forced the enemy to abandon. The patrols proceeded laterally until they established contact with the Germans. Our reconnaissance and wire patrols found snipers' posts, listening posts and nests from which machine guns had been firing on our lines. The artillery attended to all these posts. The positions of the Germans have been made so uncomfortable at several places that they are now trying to regain a foothold by connecting shell holes.

Our troops have been subjected to an extraordinarily heavy artillery fire for the last 24 hours. More than 240 shells, which make craters 20 feet deep and 30 feet in diameter, fell in one section of the line. In another section batteries have been shelled heavily. More gas shells have fallen in both the Toul and Lunenburg sectors, but the larger number in the former.

We Retain Trenches Near Lunenburg.

With the American Army in France. —The American troops in the sector east of Lunenburg, in conjunction with the French, are still holding the former enemy trenches northeast of Boudoville, although the Germans have made another attempt to drive them out with artillery. Shells, most of them heavy and some of them of the 12-inch type, have pounded the positions intermittently, but the Americans and their allies have held on.

Consolidation of the positions has been continued, and the series of operations in this particular part of the sector has brought the French lines up on a front of nearly three miles. The parapets have been turned toward the enemy, dugout entrances have been changed, and now dugouts have been built to protect the men.

Finally it appeared as if the enemy would abandon his attempt to drive out the Americans and French, realizing it was almost hopeless. Throughout the sector artillery firing is continuing, but no infantry activity has developed so far.

HALF MILLION IN FRANCE.

Our Troops Moving at Rate That Fulfills Baker's Promise.

Washington.—According to authoritative information from the war department, American troops are being sent to France faster than at any previous time since the war began. The speeding up process in the matter of troop shipments, about which so many forecasts were made, is said to be a reality.

Concerning numbers, the only permissible statement is that Secretary of War Baker's promise of half a million men in Europe early this year is being fulfilled and that there will be ample means of getting 1,500,000 troops in France before next January.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—Lord Lansdowne speaks in support of House of Lords resolution approving principle of a league of nations. He declared the omens were favorable to the establishment of such a tribunal, especially as America was interested in it.

WASHINGTON.—The Food Administration announced the first of a series of steps planned to stretch flour supplies sufficiently to feed the country and maintain shipments to the allies until the next harvest.

LONDON.—Australian soldiers in Britain are marrying English and Scotch girls at the rate of 800 a month.

WASHINGTON.—The Shipping Board announces that three or four devices to make vessels unsinkable will be thoroughly tried.

PARIS.—Explosions kill 30 and injure many in factory in Paris suburb. The American Red Cross and army ambulances are among the first on the scene and are praised for the prompt and efficient aid they rendered to the wounded.

OTTAWA.—Canada opens its new Parliament, pledged to win the war and to cooperate in the fullest measure with the United States to achieve a peace.

The Jaywalker.

What of the jaywalker? He crosses the street diagonally. The motorman leans and shouts. The cop flourishes his club. His whistle shrills. The autos stop. Unknown to the jaywalker the crossing calls to him. In the hospital nurses practice bandages; and at home a dog howls for his master. —Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

MISS F. H. BRADY

Only Woman on Staff of Director General McAdoo.



Miss Frances Hawthorne Brady, daughter of Thomas Grayson Brady of Washington, is the first and only woman on the staff of the director general of railroads, William G. McAdoo. Miss Brady's capabilities make her a most handy person in any organization where directing ability and creative ideas are needed.

IGNORE RUSSIAN PEACE

Allies' Supreme Council Denounces German Crimes.

"Will Finish Once for All This Policy of Plunder and Establish Peace."

London.—The Supreme War Council of the allies issued a statement condemning German political crimes against the Russian and Roumanian peoples and refusing to acknowledge Germany's peace treaties with them and also declaring:

"We are fighting and mean to continue fighting in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

The British foreign office also issued a statement embodying a protest of the entente premiers and foreign ministers assembled in London against Germany's action in the name of the German people toward the Russian people. The protest concludes:

"Peace is loudly advertised, but under the disguise of verbal professions lurk the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of a lawless force."

"Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge. Our own ends are very different. We are fighting and mean to continue fighting in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

"As incidents of this long war unroll themselves before our eyes, more and more clearly do we perceive that the battles for freedom are everywhere interdependent; that no separate enumeration of them is needed and that in every case the single but all sufficient appeal is of justice and right."

"Are justice and right going to win? In so far as the issue depends on battles yet to come the nations whose fate is in the balance may surely put their trust in the armies, which even under conditions more difficult than the present have shown themselves more than equal to the great cause entrusted to their valor."

BABY HAD ECZEMA FOR 7 MONTHS

In Pimples On Face, Cross and Had to Have Hands Tied, Itchy and Kept Awake at Night.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"After my baby was one month old he started to have eczema and he had it seven months. It was in pimples on his face, and they were watery. He was very cross and had to have his hands tied. The eruption was so itchy I had to rub him, and it kept me awake half the night."

"I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I sent for a free sample. It seemed to help so I used one box of Cuticura Ointment with three cakes of Cuticura Soap when he was all healed." (Signed) Mrs. Adeline Bellocano, 27 E. Lincoln St., Marlboro, Mass., Sept. 17, 1917

Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent these distressing troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post card: Cuticura Dept., P. O. Box 103, Lowell, Mass. Sample 6c.

Savings Bank of Newport Quarter Day

Saturday, April 20, 1918
Deposits made on or before above date begin to draw interest from that day.

No. 1555
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on March 4, 1918.

RESOURCES			
Loans and Discounts		\$114,174.65	\$114,174.65
Total Loans			\$114,174.65
Overdrafts, unsecured, 12-25			3,277.54
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)			109,900.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unsecured		5,000.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, pledged to secure State, or other deposits or bills payable			56,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		10,000.00	215,122.38
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (20 percent of subscription)			1,850.00
Value of banking house			31,000.00
Total estate owned other than banking house			2,000.00
Legal reserve with Federal Reserve Bank			15,475.97
Cash in vault and out amounts due from national banks			707,158.36
Exchange for clearing, same			6,112.04
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17)			10,583.72
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer			5,000.00
Total			\$1,231,738.91
LIABILITIES			
Capital stock paid in		\$100,000.00	
Surplus fund		45,000.00	
Undivided Profits		25,500.00	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid		5,700.12	20,800.00
Accruing notes outstanding			2,000.00
Net amounts due to National Banks			5,000.00
Net amounts due to Banks and Banks (other than above)			10,000.00
Total amount of items 21 and 22		10,000.00	57,800.00
Individual deposits subject to check			35,000.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days			2,000.00
Certified checks			25.00
Dividends unpaid			25.00
Total of demand deposits subject to reserve		50,000.00	25,000.00
U. S. Bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished			25,000.00
Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts			25,000.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank			10,000.00
Total			\$1,231,738.91

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport ss: I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of March, 1918.

Correct Attest: Packer Braman, Notary public.

EDWARD A. BROWN, EDWARD H. PECKHAM, FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL, Directors.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company held August 14, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Livingston Beekman, Edward J. Berwind, Charles A. Brackett, H. Martin Brown, Clark Burdick, Samuel P. Colt, Charles D. Easton, Henry F. Eldridge, Otis Everett, Frederick P. Garretson, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Ernest Howe, Peter King, William MacLeod, Frank C. Nichols, Thomas P. Peckham, T. L. Hare Powell, Andrew K. Quinn, Edward A. Sherman, James Stillman, Jeremiah K. Sullivan, Henry A. C. Taylor, Charles Tisdall.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham
Vice President—Clark Burdick
Treasurer and Secretary—Edward A. Sherman
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

You Can SAVE COAL WE STILL SELL Garden Seeds

by the use of any of the many

ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

for sale by the

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Illuminating Department, Tel. 28 449 Thames St.

"Meet me at Barney's."

BARGAIN

Second-hand GABLER PIANO

Price \$210.00

Terms or Cash

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

BARGAIN

Opposite U. S. Bank

WE STILL SELL

Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

ETC.

Mackenzie & Winslow

[INCORPORATED]

162 Broadway Newport.

Formerly Occupied By H. L. Marsh & Co

Newport & Providence

Street Ry Co.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1917

Cars Leave Washington

Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS 7.40, 8.50 a. m., then

each hour to 5.50 p. m.

SUNDAYS 8.50 a. m., then each

hour to 7.50 p. m.

Commonwealth Hotel

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

GET YOUR
ICE CREAM
—AT—
Koschny's.
230 & 232 THAMES STREET.
or at his
Branch Store, 16 Broadway,
Cake, Ice Cream,
CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY
FIRST
CLASS and
HYGIENIC
DAIRY

WATER
ALL PERSONS desiring to have water
supplied to their residences or places of
business, should make application to the
City Engineer, at the City Hall, 100
State Street, New York City.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ABK ANY HORSE

Eureka
Harness
Oil

High
Viscosity
Grease

Sold by Dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

THE
KITCHEN
CABINET

I will work and rest and play at the
right time and in the right way, so
that my mind will be strong and my
body healthy, so that I will lead a use-
ful life, an honor to my friends
and to my country.—Massachusetts
Health Creed.

SOMETHING ABOUT BREADS.

There are enough kinds of bread to
be prepared in the home, which will
have white flour, be palatable and
yet offer a variety.

Oat meal bread may be prepared in
several ways and makes a most ac-
ceptable, tasty and wholesome loaf.

Oatmeal Bread.—Take a cupful
of oatmeal and let it stand well
covered on the back part of the stove
for an hour. Add when lukewarm to a
quart of light bread sponge, add sugar,
salt and a tablespoonful of shortening,
mix well, let rise, then stir and put
into the well-greased pans, when risen
bake at once. This bread needs longer
baking than the bread that contains
cooked oatmeal.

Cooked Oatmeal Bread.—Take a
quart of cooked oatmeal left from
breakfast, add a half cupful of molasses,
cool and add one yeastcake dissolved
in a fourth of a cupful of water, one
tablespoonful of salt and flour to
make a sponge. Let rise an hour and
a half, then make into loaves. Knead
at first in the mixing bowl, then put
it on the board.

Luncheon Bread.—Take two cupfuls
of sweet milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls
of molasses, one half cupful of
sugar (brown), two cupfuls of graham
flour, one-fourth of a cupful of white
flour and a cupful of cornmeal, four
teaspoonfuls of salt and two-thirds of
a cupful of nut meats, chopped. Let
stand 20 minutes before putting into
the oven. Bake one hour in a mod-
erate oven.

Corn Spoon Bread.—Take one cupful
of scalded cornmeal, one pint of
sweet milk, a half cupful of flour, two
tablespoonfuls each of sugar and melted
butter, two eggs well beaten, a tea-
spoonful of baking powder and a little
salt. Bake 20 minutes.

Bean Bread.—Four cupfuls of wheat
flour, two cupfuls of whole-wheat flour,
one-fourth of a cupful of molasses,
one teaspoonful each of salt and soda,
two cupfuls of sweet milk, a cupful of
beans and a tablespoonful of shortening.
Bake one hour.

Nellie Maxwell

To Remove Discolorations.
Remove marks and discolorations
from the face or other ornaments, picture
frames, etc., dissolve a piece of soft
soap in a quart of water, dip a cloth in
the solution, then add a tablespoonful
of ammonia. Wring a cloth out of the
solution and gently wipe the article to
be discolored; then sponge it with clear
water. Finally dry with a soft cloth.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

IN a year it has become
famous; the man's cig-
arette for the men who are
working over here, and
fighting over there.

The reason? Because
it's made of Burley pipe
tobacco and because—

IT'S TOASTED



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.

APRIL 1 LAST DAY FOR FEDERAL RETURNS

Penalties for Income Dodgers Are
Severe—Get Your Return
in if You Are Liable.

April 1, 1918, is the final day al-
lowed under the federal income tax
law for the filing of federal income
tax returns. Persons who are re-
quired to file returns under the provisions
of law and who fail to get their re-
turns in on time are subject to se-
vere penalties, as follows:

For making false or fraudulent re-
turn, not exceeding \$2,000 or not ex-
ceeding one year's imprisonment, or
both, in the discretion of the court,
and, in addition, 100 per cent. of the
tax evaded.

For failing to make return on time,
not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,-
000, and, in addition, 50 per cent. of
the amount of tax due.

If on account of illness or absence
from home you are unable to render
your return within the time prescribed
by law you may obtain an extension
of 30 days if a request therefor is filed
with the collector of your district be-
fore the due date of the return. In
this request you must state the reason
why the return cannot be filed
within the time prescribed by law.

Collectors of internal revenue are
not authorized to grant extensions of
more than 30 days, but the commis-
sioner of internal revenue has author-
ity to grant a reasonable extension
beyond 30 days in meritorious cases.
If you desire an extension of more
than 30 days your request should be
addressed to the commissioner and
should contain a detailed statement
covering the reasons which make it
impossible for you to file your return
on or before April 1.

The internal revenue men are now
completing their tour of the country,
during which they were in touch with
the people of every city and town. If
you failed to get in touch with the
deputy which visited your section it is
not too late to get advice. Consult
your postmaster as to where the nearest
deputy is now. Get your blank
form, study the directions and the re-
quirements as shown thereon and
make your return without fail if your
income was sufficient to come within
the bounds named in the law.

It is pointed out by Commissioner
Roper that it is important that the
people comply with the federal laws
as fully as they are complying with
the drafts for men and the conserva-
tion of foods and fuel. "The war must
be paid for," says Commissioner Roper.
"Congress has as much right to con-
script a just portion of income as it
has to conscript our boys. The tax
for 1917 is designed to reach moder-
ate as well as large incomes, so that
all persons who are in financial pos-
ition to bear a portion of the heavy
government expenses can be assessed
in proportion to their ability to pay."

"The man who is barely making a
living or barely supporting a family
is not affected by the 1917 law. But
the man who is able to bear a share
of the burden has been reached by
the new law, and he should accept his
responsibility in the same patriotic
spirit that our young men have shown
in offering themselves for this great

purpose of the country to make the
world safe for people of all kinds to
live in and to govern themselves."

This tax is one which recognizes
women as on an equal basis with men.
The unmarried woman or the married
woman with a salary must make tax
return just the same as any man. Only
the woman supporting her mother or
other members of her family may take
out \$2,000 exemption.

Under the law the head of the family
is the one whose earning power con-
tributes to the family's support.
Similarly a widow with small chil-
dren to support can take out \$2,000
exemption and \$200 additional ex-
emption for each of her children under
eighteen. Thus it is intended that
the law shall work no hardship to wo-
men having to struggle to get along.
But each must file a return if her in-
come is \$1,000.

A man whose wife dies and who is
left with small children to support
upon a moderate income may also take
full exemption under the new tax law
and also claim \$200 exemption for
each of his children under eighteen.

The widower under the law is a
single man and must make tax re-
turn accordingly. Married men need
not file returns unless they are earn-
ing \$2,000 or more.

"This is as much a national obliga-
tion as the reporting for duty of a man
drafted for service with the colors,"
says D. C. Roper, commissioner of in-
ternal revenue. "As it stands, it is
much a matter of the man or wo-
man's own conscience. It is for him
or for her to determine just how far
he is liable to the tax. He must figure
his own income and if it reaches the
figures named in the law must make
faithful report upon it to the proper
authority."

"This tax is distinctly a war mea-
sure and will be in effect during the
war."

"This is a people's tax—it reaches
right down into the pockets of the
small wage earner; it makes him a
partner in the job of winning the
war."

Stained Glass.

In making stained glass windows,
every bit of the work is done by hand,
and it is amazing to realize how many
times each piece of glass must be han-
dled. An operator tells of counting
up one day and finding that no less
than 12 times were necessary. All
the lead work is done by hand, too,
even the opening of the little slots into
which the glass is fastened.

Musk a Chinese Monopoly.

Musk is one product of world com-
merce in which China practically en-
joys a monopoly—not a large one, to
be sure, since the annual output is at
least only some \$100,000 gold, but the
product itself is worth many times its
weight in silver, and for that matter,
gold as well, in these days of high ex-
change, says the Far Eastern Review,
Chuncking.

Unremitting Industry.

Boat set too much store by unre-
mitting industry. The boat has been
working steadily for three years and
is still in it. Chicago Weekly.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GOWNS SHOW AN ALGERIAN SKIRT

Tucked-in Effect at the Hem Is
Suggestive of Trousers Worn
by the Troops

SHOWS POPULAR HIGH SPATS

Bilhouette to Go Off as a Planked
Obed, Except That It Will Go in
Sharply Toward Ankles—No
Flare Is Permitted.

New York.—The persistence shown
by France in the dressmaking houses
in continuing a certain trick for sev-
eral years, deserves more attention
than is usually accorded it, writes
Abner Littlehouse.

A study of the obstinate way in
which Paris designers have held on to
a thing they liked might go far
toward explaining a vast number of
the errors of women's apparel that
fashions are not as light as they
seem. The weather vane turns, it is
true, but it swings back into the same
quarter so frequently that at times
there is a feeling that it changes little.

The American shops, it is claimed,
constantly convince their patrons that
an old gown must be replaced by a
new one by showing a revolution in
silhouette.

We have millions of women to
dress, where France has thousands,
and we have a population that is quite
capable of indulging in its desire for
new clothes from the rim of the ar-
ctic circle to a line above the tropics.

It is a well-known fact that the
American buyers who go to Paris to
get new clothes often refuse lovely
gowns if they bear a close kinship to
those that were sold the year before.
They wave such frocks away with the
remark that American women must
have novelty.

This has always depressed the
designers in Paris, who care for
beauty and detail rather than for
startling changes, and it is the French
designers who say that they rack
their brains for eccentricities to give
to America far more than they would
if their clientele were only Rome,
Paris and London.

It is this underlying trait in the
French dressmakers that gives them
the desire to persist in a certain line
—which is coming back to the origi-
nal discussion.

Now the Zouave Skirt.

This line happens to be, at the pre-
sent moment, that tucked-in effect at
the hem of the skirt, which is sugges-
tive of the trousers of the Algerian
troops.

Nobody would remember, probably,
the exact date of the beginning of
this idea, but it was evolved long be-
fore the war. It has been brought
out in various kinds of skirts.

The house of Callot was probably
the first to bring out the idea in a
narrow skirt, but it did not take.



The sketch shows a combination of
two of the most fashionable fabrics of
the spring. The skirt is short and
narrow with a white matelasse hem
and panel at the side. The bodice is
slim in outline, with long sleeves, and
shows a slightly low, slender vest of
the matelasse held in by two girdles
of black satin.

Potter, who has a devotional attitude
toward anything that comes out of
the East, used the skirt throughout his
years of success.

Cherill adopted it in a modified
form half a dozen years ago. Jenny
took it up about two winters ago and
accentuated it in her popular cus-
tomers in such a manner that America
grew more weary of it through this
channel than any other. Somewhere,
as Jenny made it, it did not save of
the East. It was merely awkward
and extremely childish.

Last autumn the immense bulk of
the American public looked upon a

skirt of the shoulders at the back
and blue tulle skirts that were
tucked up at the hem and caught
here and there with a formal little
bouquet of roses. How stable and
stupid Paris is! was the comment.
Can't she ever get it into her head
that America does not want that
loose, overfull skirt with its ungainly
full line about the ankles? De-
bates and young girls continued to
dance in this kind of skirt wherever
the fables rumbled, but women of
more mature years dismissed it as a
fashion from the start.

Now, here it is again, not only here,
but very much accentuated and pe-



This dinner frock is of black tulle
and the sturdy black silk tulle which
is embroidered in a rose design in col-
ored silks. The skirt is made of two
founces of this tulle, and it shows
again at the girdle. There is a knot-
ted slash of tulle that hangs at one
side.

cepted as the leading silhouette
among certain houses that establish
fashions.

The first French gowns that came
over show it; the American dress-
makers who are preparing for a brisk
spring trade speak of it as a power-
ful factor in the shaping of the new
fashions. And the interesting part of
it is that it entirely changes the sil-
houette.

This seems to be in contrast with
the stated fact that France is persis-
tent in certain things and maintains
a certain line for a longer period of
time than America. The truth is that
France persists with a trick, but
changes the silhouette and still uses
the trick, and that is what she has
done in the new Algerian skirt.

It is difficult to say whether the
trousers of the French troops in Al-
ger gave the clue to this new skirt
or whether it was the entire array of
men in baggy trousers which curve in
below the knees to fit the legs.

Here is the Silhouette.

The waist is normally large, the line
down the hips is either straight or
slightly bulging through the fullness
of the material, and the hem is ex-
ceedingly narrow and tucked under. A
woman wearing the most fashionable
of these skirts, with high boots added
thereto, will look at a slight dis-
tance as though she wore baggy trou-
sers and army boots.

To the majority of women this news
may not be welcome. They will fancy
a far more sensuous garment than
what actually exists. That mild re-
volution against the sheath and the
hobble skirt may also crop up against
this Algerian skirt, but both the other
features of fashion were incorporated
in our ordinary apparel after a while,
without creating disturbance.

There is so little fullness in this
new skirt that it does not seem to be
even a first cousin to the skirt of
Jenny with its tucked-up hem. That
skirt, which pervaded the continent
for two years, had a tendency to flur-
out, to fling itself away from the
ankles; this skirt goes in so rapidly
from knees to hem that it does not
need to undergo the same treatment
that was accorded the other skirt.

For instance, to be technical—the
fullness at its hem is not caught up
and gathered to a short, narrow lin-
ing. This is not considered necessary.
It is merely turned under and run
into the conventional hem, allowing
its fullness, slight as it is, to fall
against the shortness and accentuate
the trousersed effect.

This extreme skirt has brought
about the narrowest silhouette we
have had in years. When the hem is
not tucked under, it is only wide
enough to provide free movement in
walking. The skirts are necessarily
short, for their narrowness would
greatly impede progress if they were
long.

A Disappearing Island.

At Lake Orion, in Michigan, there is
a certain mysterious island which
comes to the surface each summer, on-
ly to disappear again every winter.
Quite regularly, along the middle of
August, the island lobs up above the
waters of the lake, and down it goes
again about the middle of February.
Once some farmers of that part of the
country loaded the island with heavy
stones, thinking that, when it went
down the next time, it would stay
down. But, when it was summer once
more, up came the mysterious island
as serene as ever. This is one of the
most famous of the nation's floating
islands.—Christian Science Monitor.

Lines to Be Remembered.
Most of all the other beautiful things
in life come by twos and threes, by
dozens and hundreds. Plenty of roses,
stars, sunsets, rainbows, brothers and
sisters, aunts and cousins, but only one
mother in all the wide world.—Kate
Douglas Wiggin.

POULTRY FACTS



IDEAL HOUSE FOR CHICKENS

Whichever Possible Building Should
Have Southern Wind—Fresh Air
and Sunshine Help.

Plenty of fresh air and sunshine,
along with freedom from drafts and
dampness, are the requisites of the
ideal poultry house, yet there are
many poultrymen who build expen-



House With Open Front.

live houses for their fowls without
giving a thought to the real needs of
the hen. Nothing plays a more im-
portant part in regulating the condi-
tion of the house than does location.
Wherever possible the house should
be built on a southern slope and it is
better if there is some protection, as a
grove of trees, to the north. This will
give the house plenty of sunlight dur-
ing the greatest possible time and will
also protect it from the cold winter
winds.

GET EGGS AND MEAT FROM KITCHEN WASTE

(Prepared by the United States De-
partment of Agriculture.)
In every household, no matter
how economical the housewife,
there is a certain amount of table
scraps and kitchen waste
which has feeding value, but
which if not fed, finds its way
into the garbage pail.

Poultry is the only class of do-
mestic animals which is suitable
for converting this waste ma-
terial, right where it is produced,
into the city, into wholesome and
nutritious food in the form of
eggs and poultry meat.

Each hen in her pullet year
should produce ten dozen eggs.
The average size of the back-
yard flock should be at least ten
hens. Thus each flock would
produce in a year 100 dozen eggs
which, at the conservative value
of 25 cents a dozen, would be
worth \$25.

By keeping a back-yard poul-
try flock the family would not
only help in reducing the cost of
living but would have eggs of a
quality and freshness which are
often difficult to obtain.

Remember that eggs produced
by the back-yard flock cost very
little, as the fowls are fed largely
upon waste materials.

EARLY HATCHING IS DESIRED

It will Increase Number and Size of
Fowls and to Farmer It Means
Much Larger Profits.

(Prepared by the United States De-
partment of Agriculture.)

To the country at large early hatch-
ing by every chicken raiser means
much. Early hatching will increase
the number and size of fowls and the
number of eggs produced next year.
It will mean bigger birds and birds
that will lay in the winter months.
To the individual farmer it means
more profit. He will get more chickens,
as a larger proportion will live; he
will get more actual meat, not only be-
cause more will live but because his
chickens will be larger; and he will
get more eggs, when eggs are scarce,
for early hatched pullets will lay in
the winter.

The recognized importance of food
in the greatest war makes it seem that
the hen must take her place among
those who are helping to win it for the
forces of democracy. This place will
be an important one in proportion to
the response this year to the call for
increase chicken and egg production.
The hen, of course, always has shown
a willingness to do her duty, and
doubtless she is willing now. All that
is to be done is for her masters, the
farmers of the nation and the city
dwellers who are helping on a back-
yard scale, to make sure that the hens'
opportunities will not be neglected.

Lines to Be Remembered.

Most of all the other beautiful things
in life come by twos and threes, by
dozens and hundreds. Plenty of roses,
stars, sunsets, rainbows, brothers and
sisters, aunts and cousins, but only one
mother in all the wide world.—Kate
Douglas Wiggin.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918.

NOTES.

New REGULATIONS and RESOLVES of the Continental Congress

Philadelphia July 18, 1776

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the united English colonies in North America, that all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about fifty-eight privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies. That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, pruning wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword, or tomahawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridge, twelve flints, and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant and Quartermaster.

That all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective provincial Assemblies, or Conventions, or in their recess, by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety, appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defence by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one-fourth part of the militia in every colony be selected for minute men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies and battalions and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighboring colony; and as these minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instructions in military discipline.

That such of the minute men, as desire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforesaid from the whole body of the militia once in four months.

As there are some people who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intends no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommends it to them to contribute liberally in this time of universal calamity to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions in the respective colonies to provide as soon as possible, sufficient stores of ammunition for their colonies, also that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor, and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective colonies, in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

That each colony at its own expense, make such provisions by armed vessels or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations, for the protection of their harbours—navigation on their sea coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations, for cutters and men of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the militia, that they make good substantial muskets with barrels three feet and a half in length that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making of such arms be encouraged in these united colonies.

Where in any colony a militia is already formed under regulations approved by the Convention—colony, or by such Assemblies as are— we refer to the discretion of such Convention—by, either to adopt the foregoing Regulation—whole or in part, or to continue their former, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think—

Charles Thomson Secretary

(Extract from Mercury of Aug. 7, 1775.)

ANSWERS.

10065. MOTT—On the original Friends' Records I find the following: Marriage certificate of Jacob Mott, son of Jacob Mott, of Portsmouth, R. I., seaman, and Mary Easton, daughter of John Easton of Newport, November 3, 1713. Their children: Cassandra, b. Nov. 1, 1714; Dorkis, b. Mar. 1, 1716; Ann, b. Oct. 23, 1718; Mary, b. July 31, 1720; Jacob, b. July 6, 1722; John, b. May 2, 1725; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1728.—M. A. S.

10094. BURGESS—In the Vital Records of Little Compton, Newport County, compiled by Arnold, I find the following: Joseph Burgess of Little Compton and Ann Tew of Rhode Island, married Jan. —, 1730. Their children: James Burgess, b. Jan. 1, 1731; Ann Burgess, b. Dec. 1, 1731; Dorcas Burgess, b. May 8, 1736; Mary Burgess, b. July 10, 1739.

QUERIES.

10070. OXX—Can any one give the names of the parents of Samuel Oxx, who married Deliverance Hudson, Oct. 23, 1803? Also the date of Samuel's birth and death, and the names with dates of his brothers and sisters, if there were any.—G.E.

10071. HUDSON—Who were the parents of Deliverance Hudson mentioned in the above query? There was a Captain Hudson living at this time. Was he in any way related to her?—G.E.

10072. CORNELL—What is the parentage of William Cornell, who married Freelove Dring, March 27, 1764? Was there any issue by this marriage?—F. L. H.

10073. HOLMES—Who was John Holmes who died in Newport October 1, 1712?—G. F. J.

10074. MARK—Holland Mark, of Nathaniel and —, died in Newport Nov. 9, 1728. Can anyone give me his birth date and also his mother's name?—S. N.

No. 142

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, March 4, 1918.

RESOURCES	Amount	Liabilities	Amount
Assets and disbursements	251,124.28	Capital stock paid in	100,000.00
Overdrafts unsecured	117.19	Undivided profits	12,500.00
U.S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (value)	10,000.00	Loans and advances	10,000.00
U.S. Bonds and Certificates—		Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Indebtedness, owned and		Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Unpaid	32,100.00	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Prepaid taxes, 12 months	110,000.00	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Total bonds, securities, etc.	110,000.00	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	8,120.00	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Reserve Bank Stock	1,000.00	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Percentage of subscription	5,000.00	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Equity in banking house	1,000.00	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Unpaid Federal Reserve Bank	60,925.35	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Cash in vault and net accounts due from National banks	111,750.36	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Exchanges for clearing houses	4,981.43	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Receivable from U.S. Treasury and due from U.S. Treasurer	7,500.00	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable, not past due	512.70	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Total	271,879.91	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Liabilities		Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Capital stock paid in	100,000.00	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Undivided profits	12,500.00	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Loans and advances	10,000.00	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96
Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96	Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96
Interest and taxes collected or credited in advance of maturity and not carried (approximate)	1,318.96	Interest and taxes paid	1,318.96